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U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Abstracts Of Master Of Military Art And Science (MMAS) Theses And Special Studies

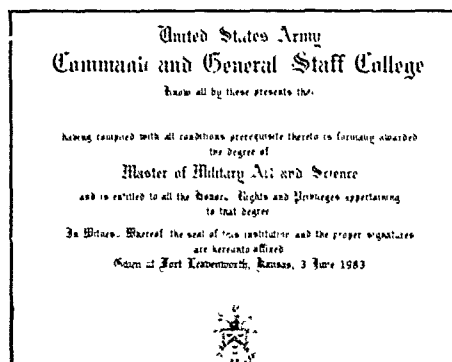
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THE DEGREE
MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

On 5 August 1974 legislation was enacted authorizing CGSC to award the degree, Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS), an authority originally requested in 1964. The legislation prescribes that the MMAS program require a thesis; also, that the College must attain affiliate or member status with the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools prior to the award of any degree. Included in the statute was authority for retroactive awards to the 181 officers who had successfully completed the MMAS requirements in previous years. On 31 March 1976 the College was granted full accreditation as a masters' degree-granting institution by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

The establishment of a formal degree-granting program with the full approval of the civilian higher education community represents signal recognition for the quality of military education in general and for CGSC in particular. The degree implicitly testifies that the military profession has its own scholastic discipline, Military Art and Science; and, that insofar as the Army-in-the-field is concerned, CGSC is the source of this discipline. For those receiving degrees, the award constitutes a badge of military scholarship and is a deserving recognition for successful completion of a rigorous program. The College is proud to be the only institution to award this graduate professional degree.

FOR THE COMMANDANT:



STEWART R. KIDO
Colonel, Armor
Secretary

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This edition brings together all abstracts of Master of Military Art and Science (MMAS) theses completed at CGSC from 1981-1982. The subject section is designed to fit the areas of research emphasized by the MMAS student. Because of the primary military thrust of the subject matter, headings such as "U.S. Army," "War," or "Combat" have been omitted in favor of more precise captions.

Some titles have been listed in several places in the subject section, as appropriate. The numbers following the subject heading correspond to the titles in the list of theses, by year of completion. Abstracts and the number of pages in the theses are found in the body of the volume.

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The opinions and conclusions expressed in the enclosed abstracts are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College or any other Government agency.

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ABSTRACTS

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442. NATIONAL DEFENSE OF NIGERIA, by Major Abdul M. Aminu, Nigerian Army, 80 pages.

This study attempts to examine the military readiness of the Armed Forces of Nigeria with emphasis to the Nigerian Army. The investigation compares the military posture with the national security of the country including military support needed for the established foreign policy.

The study reveals that the Nigerian military lacks the capability to support both the national defense and the foreign policy objectives. The greatest factor that contributed to the problems of the military was the Civil War (1967-1970), when the military suddenly increased from about 10,000 prewar strength to postwar strength of about 250,000. The examination specifically identified lack of defined organizations, inadequate training, units poorly equipped, and troop ill-deployment. Further investigation indicates that there is a distinct need for urgent military reform to insure achievement of national interest and security.

443. THE TRAINING ASPECT OF RESERVE BATTALION COMBAT READINESS, by Major Sherwood E. Ash, USA, 72 pages.

This thesis is a study of the training variable of the combat readiness equation as it concerns Reserve Component (RC) maneuver battalions. The Total Force policy places an extraordinary responsibility on the RC to be combat ready with little or no postmobilization training. This requirement is unprecedented in our nation's history.

The data for this thesis were gleaned from numerous military and civilian sources that have been published in the last 10 years. Also consulted were primary sources from the Army's Command and General Staff College and Headquarters, Forces Command.

The study concludes that readiness determination is hampered by the lack of a well-defined, measurable definition of readiness. This fact, coupled with the lack of available training time and the need for a more comprehensive training effort, results in Reserve Component units ill-prepared for their commitments.

To solve this dilemma the national military and civilian leadership must follow through with the concept of the Total Force policy and provide guidance and resources to insure combat readiness of early-deploying combat units.

444. THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL NONALIGNMENT ON THE NIGERIAN ARMY, by Major John I. Ayilla, N.A., 63 pages.

This study attempts to link military capabilities with political alignment by investigating the impact of political nonalignment on the Nigerian Army. The investigation is focused on the impact of diversifying sources of military equipment and supplies and military training in support of nonaligned policy.

In the area of diversifying sources of military equipment and supplies, the investigation revealed the accompanying problems of nonaligned countries to be those of being perceived as unreliable customers and lacking in trust therefore receiving low priority from supplying countries and poor service through faulty negotiations or omission. The consequences observed in the Nigerian case are that the army ended up with non-standardized and incompatible equipment which created major problems in training and logistical support. In diversifying sources of military training, the investigation revealed that it has resulted in a lack of common doctrine and support concepts leading to a lack of cohesiveness in units.

The result of the investigation, therefore, reveals the urgent need for standardization (of some sort) of equipment and training, adoption of a common doctrine, and activation and improvement of the Nigerian Industrial Development Corporation, Nigeria's sole armament industry.

445. PRISONER OF WAR RESCUE BY AIR INSERTION by Major Maxwell C. Bailey, USAF, 150 pages.

This study examines the underlying motivation for attempting prisoner rescue missions and analyzes key elements in planning and execution which must be considered for future attempts.

The study presents three historical cases: (1) the liberation of over 2,100 civilian internees held by the Japanese at Los Banos, Luzon, Philippine Islands during World War II by a combined parachute assault, amphibious landing, and diversionary ground attack; (2) the attempt to free United Nations being evacuated from Pyongyang, North Korea by parachute assault near Sukchon-Sunchon; and (3) the attempt to rescue American POWs from Son Tay, North Vietnam by helicopter assault. The three missions are compared to each other and to the attempt in April 1980 to rescue the US Embassy staff held hostage in Tehran, Iran.

The study concludes that the prisoner rescue mission should be considered by combat commanders across the spectrum of conflict. Consequently, US prisoner rescue doctrine should not be focused exclusively on counterterrorism. Instead, the unique capabilities of airborne, air assault, ranger, and special forces provide a broad range of employment options including parachute as well as helicopter assault. This range of options is necessary since the humanitarian motivation underlying rescue efforts is independent of the type of conflict.

446. CIVILIAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE (RDJTF), by Major John R. Baker, USAF, 121 pages.

Crisis management is defined as the procedures used for controlling, regulating, and resolving crisis without leading to war. In the United States, crisis management of military operations has gone through many organizational and procedural changes, particularly since World War II and the establishment of the Department of Defense (DOD). This study investigates the evolution of crisis management procedures employed by the NCA and JCS since the establishment of the DOD and the resulting Unified Command Structure. The purpose is to determine the effectiveness of today's military organization and training for crisis situations, particularly the RDJTF. Of specific interest is whether current Joint Doctrine and Joint Training is adequate to support the crisis management procedures and expectations of the NCA/JCS.

The investigation reveals that there are some serious shortcomings in the NCA/JCS/Unified Command interface which go beyond the mechanization of crisis management itself and revolve around the determination and development of national interest/foreign policy and the resultant military force structure. Finally, the investigation shows that current joint training for crisis situations (or otherwise) is not all that joint and for the RDJTF to be responsive to the needs of the NCA, a major evaluation is required of the current military establishment, in particular, the interface of NCA/JCS crisis planning and crisis management, the Unified Command Plan, and Joint Operational Training.

447. AN AFRICAN HIGH COMMAND: A DREAM OR A REALITY? by Lieutenant Colonel Ishaya R. Bamaiyi, Nigeria, 109 pages.

This study assesses Africa's ability to form an African defense force. This force was first advocated in 1963 as the African High Command, but Africa has been unable since that time to put together a permanent Pan African military force. By looking at past problems in forming the force,

the thesis examines the possibility of a future formation of the AHC (African High Command). Particular emphasis is placed on the political, economic, sociological, and military conditions necessary to create the AHC.

This study reveals the nations of Africa to be incapable of forming an AHC at the present time. The African nations, collectively, do not meet the minimum conditions necessary to provide the environment for the AHC. Prerequisites for the AHC include closer economic and political ties, a common African identity, and a recognizable threat to the whole of Africa.

Using these prerequisites as a point of departure, a series of recommendations are made to overcome the problem areas which inhibit the formation of the AHC. The study concludes that if the steps recommended are followed by the African nations, then the AHC could be a reality within the next 10 to 20 years.

448. ARRACOURT--SEPTEMBER 1944, by Major Richard H. Barnes, USA, 207 pages.

This battle study investigates operational and tactical considerations of the battles of Arracourt, which took place in September 1944 as the 4th Armored Division of Patton's Third Army clashed with the Fifth German Panzer Army in the French province of Lorraine on the US drive to the German West Wall.

By examining detailed German and American unit histories, logs, and summaries, as well as personal papers, this study illuminates differences and similarities in reporting the US penetration from the Nancy Bridgehead to Arracourt, the German offensive at Luneville as a prelude to Arracourt, and the two German offensives at Arracourt, as the Fifth Panzer Army attempted to link up with a German unit cut off at Nancy.

Arracourt exemplifies penetration and mobile defense and illustrates the demand for good intelligence and flexible command and control. It shows the inherent risks of piecemeal commitment of reserves, the need for timely orders and good logistical support, as well as the tactical advantages of air superiority.

449. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE RHINE (1870), by Colonel Robert A. Baton, French Army, 172 pages.

When the French Army of the Rhine entered into the field in July 1870, it was considered the best army in Europe. Some weeks later this army had been defeated by the German armies. In every battle the French units had been surprised by the Germans, which leads one to believe that security was poor in the French army.

This thesis examines the security operations in the Army of the Rhine; considers distant security, local security, and close security; and tries to uncover how much of a factor these were in the defeat of this army.

Source material for this study has been taken from the accounts of the witnesses of the Franco-German War of 1870 and from the studies published by some historians in France, Germany, and in some other countries.

It results from this study that poor security in the Army of the Rhine is partially responsible for the failure of this army. Poor security was the result of bad organization and employment of the cavalry, weakness of command and control, and poor training from the war in Algeria, which was very different from a war in Europe.

450. TRANSFERRING FIELD ARTILLERY FIRE SUPPORT DURING COVERING FORCE OPERATIONS--THE HAND-OFF, by Major Dennis C. Cline, USA, 144 pages.

This study analyzes the problems associated with transferring field artillery fire support from the covering force area to the main battle area force. The investigation is focused on defensive covering force operations controlled by the division or corps.

Investigation reveals that current guidance and procedures for transitioning artillery fire support between the CFA and the MBA are inadequate. A detailed analysis of the problem reveals that the current system for the assignment of field artillery tactical missions is insufficient for supporting the Army's baseline concept for the airland battle. The fire support requirements for interdiction, counterfire, close support, and special operations are determined to be supportable by the assignment of field artillery missions by tasking. This examination further reveals that a field artillery mission tasking system is within the capability of current organizations and is offered as a solution to the hand-off problem.

451. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SOVIET COMBAT HELICOPTER THREAT, by Major Charles B. Cook, USA, 192 pages.

This study isolates and studies in detail the nature of the Soviet combat helicopter threat. As an unclassified work, it is specifically tailored for the units in the field who must eventually cope with the threat; however, the results of this work should prove to be of interest to the US Army force design, training and doctrine communities, and the Army leadership in general. The pool of knowledge available concerning the exact Soviet capabilities and intentions with respect to the potential use of

their large tactical fleet of combat helicopters is limited. Furthermore, US Army literature on how to cope with such a threat is even more limited. As a result, US Army forces in the course of their combat training, and perhaps even the US Army as it conducts its extensive AirLand Battle Studies, may be disregarding an extremely dangerous component of the Soviet Armed Forces. Therefore, this thesis examined the Soviet Air Force in general, its combat helicopter force in particular, to include its origins, its development, and its organization and capabilities.

The study reveals that the US Army, the inventor and developer of the airmobile concept, is losing the initiative in this vital area. The Soviets have attained quantitative and qualitative advantages in various aspects of their own airmobility developments. The US Army, if it is to successfully implement its new AirLand Battle operational concept, must recognize the significance of the Soviet combat helicopter threat and take the necessary steps to counter it. To fail to recognize this threat, to fail to prepare how to equip, train, and employ our own corresponding helicopter forces will be risking needless losses and possible disaster.

452. THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS OF A HIGH TECHNOLOGY LIGHT DIVISION AS PART OF THE RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE, by Major John Costello, USA, 150 pages.

This unclassified study analyzes the High Technology Light Division (HTLD) by tracing its initial development and discussing possible strategic implications resulting from its participation in an RDJTF-type mission. The HTLD is seen as a deterrent force because of its ability to quickly deploy to trouble areas. It is also seen as improving conventional defense through the use of precision-guided munitions, mobility, and advanced command, control, and communications. Because of these capabilities, the HTLD provides the decisionmaker more conventional force options along the escalation spectrum which ultimately forestalls the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

The implications of technology on tactics and organization along with manpower, cost, and research and development factors challenged by the HTLD are also addressed.

453. THE EVOLUTION OF THE TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT OF GAS WEAPONS IN WORLD WAR I, by Major Edward G. De Vos, USA, 108 pages.

This study provides data on the evolutionary process through which the tactical employment of gas weapons proceeded in World War I. The investigation focuses on specific developments made during each year of the war and highlights the gases developed, the delivery means used, and the tactics employed by the major participants in the war.

The investigation clearly demonstrates that gas warfare tactics improved dramatically through World War I. Many of these tactics as well as the lessons learned from this study have direct application on future battlefields where the use of gas weapons is anticipated.

454. THE PERSIAN GULF: CAN THE UNITED STATES DEFEND THE OIL FLOW? by Major Anthony D. Di Leonardo, USA, 219 pages.

On 23 January 1980 President Carter announced in his State of the Union Message that the flow of oil out of the Persian Gulf was a vital interest to the United States. To protect this vital interest, the United States developed a military option in the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) to counter the increasing Soviet menace to Southwest Asia. From its inception the concept of the United States defending the oil flow has been fraught with controversy. Not only has it met with criticism concerning its feasibility from defense experts, but it also has been declared unwanted by many of the Arab Gulf States--the very countries it was designed to protect. This thesis examines the problem of the United States' defense of the flow of oil from the Arabian Peninsula and the controversy surrounding it. A major facet of this study is the RDJTF and its mission in the area of operation.

The study develops a basic threat model to be a point of departure for scenarios which are used to measure the feasibility of the RDJTF meeting the threat in Southwest Asia. The threat model includes:

- Type I -- Direct Soviet Invasion
- Type Ia -- A Soviet Surrogate Threat
- Type II -- Regional Dispute
- Type III -- Internal Strife

The scenarios clearly indicate the United States' capability to defend the flow of oil is directly dependent on the size of the threat force, its proximity to the oil fields, and the time available. In the Type I threat model, the RDJTF is hard pressed to maintain a foothold on the Arabian Peninsula let alone defend the oil fields. In the Type Ia and Type II models the RDJTF can defend the oil fields if sufficient warning time is available. In the Type III model, it was possible for the RDJTF to protect the oil fields but the oil infrastructure might sustain significant damage in the process.

Finally, recommendations, based on study of the strategy and tactics and the outcomes of scenarios, are made to improve the military strategy for Southwest Asia and the force (the RDJTF) which must implement the strategy.

455. POLITICAL UNIFICATION IN THE ARAB WORLD: YEMEN--A CASE STUDY, by Major Alfred H. Elliott, III, USA, 215 pages.

This thesis investigates the failed unification attempts between North and South Yemen. It seeks to identify the causes for the failure and to evaluate the potential for a viable and lasting unification between the two Yemens in the future. In the investigation, a sociological model developed in 1965 by Dr. Amitai Etzioni is used to evaluate the unification process on three levels--the internal level, the regional level, and the global level.

The study reveals that there are several factors which have precluded the unification of the two Yemens. In the conclusion the author provides a prioritized list of the major factors that have impacted on unification in the past. Finally, the author discusses the changing geopolitical and socio-political setting in the Yemens and suggests the possible/probable impacts on the unification process in the future.

456. SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN WESTERN AFRICA (1960-1980) AND A CASE STUDY: THE SOVIET CUBAN MILITARY INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA (1974-76) by Captain Papa Khalil Fall, 98 pages.

This study attempts to determine the extent of Soviet activities in western Africa since the independence of these countries. It analyzes Soviet objectives in the region as related to their activities. It further examines African reactions to these activities.

Investigation reveals that the Soviets have encountered many difficulties in western Africa and that western scholars have set an artificial debate about a Soviet master-plan versus a Soviet opportunistic policy in Africa. Further examination reveals that the East-West

competition has no significance for Africans. Africans have no choice but to accept aid from both camps in order to find solutions to their urgent economic needs.

The case study of the Soviet-Cuban massive military intervention in Angola is analyzed in terms of its significance in Soviet foreign policy in Africa. The conclusion suggests that the Soviet Union has encountered shortcomings in Africa because of its inability to provide an economic and social model of development.

457. FORTIFIED FORWARD BASE AREAS IN A NATO DEFENSE OF CENTRAL EUROPE, by Major Stephen E. Fitzgerald, USA, 95 pages.

The study describes a possible application of a classic concept (fortified base areas) to NATO's defense of Central Europe. The concept of basing mobile operations upon fortresses or fortified areas was well known and used in early modern military thought and practice. However, in the industrial age it has been rarely practiced and never the subject of serious military thought.

The operating hypothesis is that the evolution of warfare and technology has caused a cyclical rise and fall of the utility fortifications and that we are about to enter a new cycle. A review of early modern military thought and practice makes clear that the most profitable use of permanent fortifications had been to protect the bases which supported mobile operations. Current military thought concerning permanent fortifications recognizes their increasing utility but does not address their use in the protection of forward base areas. This paper provides a scheme for the application of the fortified forward base concept; assesses that scheme in view of probable Warsaw Pact reactions; and concludes that while the scheme may be vulnerable to limited nuclear strikes (a nuclear vulnerability assessment is not attempted), it could greatly reduce the probability of a successful conventional attack by the Warsaw Pact.

458. EQUITY AND EFFICIENCY IN NATO BURDEN SHARING: AN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE, by Major William G. Foster, USA, 107 pages.

This study examines the issues of equity and efficiency in NATO from the economic viewpoint. The importance of the issues is highlighted due to the slow economic growth experienced within the alliance coupled with expanding Warsaw Pact capabilities. The investigation is focused on developing a framework to consider burden sharing from both an equity and an efficiency perspective in NATO. Empirical data is compared to economic theory to examine existing relationships and to determine potential avenues for adjustment efforts.

The study concludes that equity and efficiency goals often work at cross purposes and that existing burden shares reflect, to a great extent, an equitable arrangement within an inefficient, but rational environment. The study recommends broadening the parameters of equity measurement on the macro scale and increasing efficiency on the micro scale through common funding and a reduction of procurement barriers. This dual effort will lead to improved equity arrangements within a more efficient environment.

459. INSURGENCY AND SUBVERSION IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY: A CASE STUDY IN A PHILIPPINE SETTING, by Lieutenant Colonel Tirso H. Gador, Philippines, 100 pages.

This study surveys the conditions in the country, historical and present, with the aim of determining the cultural elements and other factors that gave rise to the communist insurgent situation.

Investigation indicates that the country's colonial experience had largely influenced its political, economic, and social structures which had caused an imbalance in the distribution of wealth and opportunities. This condition had been exploited by communist subversives; but more than this, it reveals that present-day subversives' aim to alter the country's political system and the improvement of economic conditions need not be the end itself.

The examination further reveals that the present administration has effected radical changes that can possibly improve the situation although there is a need to strengthen or restructure the lower level leadership.

460. HEAVY DIVISION RIVER CROSSING OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE AIRLAND BATTLE, by Major Bruce W. Haigh, USA, 245 pages.

Several significant events in the past decade have demonstrated the importance of river crossing operations. These events include the attack across the Suez Canal in 1973 by Egypt and the massive buildup in river crossing equipment by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations. These events are examined and form the basis for a comprehensive assessment of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact nations' capabilities in Central Europe.

Current US Army doctrine, organizations, equipment, and training are examined in the context of threat capabilities. The operating tenets of the AirLand Battle Doctrine are examined, and river crossing operations are evaluated within the context of the AirLand Battle Doctrine.

Based on the foreseen importance of river crossing operations in any future war in Central Europe and on the deficiencies in the present river crossing doctrine, numerous recommendations are offered for improving river crossing capabilities. The recommendations stress the need for re-examining the current operational concept and establishing a new operational concept compatible with the AirLand Battle Doctrine. From this new operational concept, changes in organizations, equipment, and training are recommended.

461. WERE SOVIET PARTISAN TACTICS EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS DURING WORLD WAR II? by Major David L. Harrigan, USA, 84 pages.

This study examines the question of whether or not the tactics employed by the Soviet Partisans in World War II were effective in dealing with the Germans as part of the overall Red Army effort to defeat the German Army.

It examines the pre-war preparations and planning conducted by both Germany and the Soviet Union prior to the initiation of hostilities on 22 June 1941. The German Anti-Partisan operations are then discussed, analyzing German policies and methods of operation to combat the partisan in the German-occupied territories of western Russia. Finally, the Soviet Partisan tactics used against the Germans are analyzed and described in terms of how they contributed to the Russian war effort.

Based on two key definitions of partisans, it is determined that the Soviet Partisan tactics were effective against the Germans as a contributing factor in the overall war effort and that the partisans represented a key extension of the Soviet presence in the German-occupied territories of western Russia.

462. THE "AIR" IN THE AIRLAND BATTLE, by Major James B. Henderson, Jr., USAF, 104 pages.

This study investigates what mixture of tactical fighter missions will best provide the deep attack needs of the AirLand battle concept when fighting Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe. The investigation assesses the Warsaw Pact threat and vulnerabilities, analyzes current US Air Force fighter capabilities, and examines recent research reports and the 1973 Arab-Israeli War.

Research reveals that existing fighter aircraft and munitions can successfully delay, disrupt, and destroy Warsaw Pact follow-on forces if the proper emphasis is placed on interdiction. Decreasing multirole fighter participation in close air support and counter air is one way to increase

the interdiction effort. The study shows that this practice could increase aircraft survival and success rates while at the same time, attack some key Soviet vulnerabilities.

463. RESISTING COMMUNIST INSURGENCY IN MALAYSIA 1968-1981, by Major Husainay Hashim, MI, 115 pages.

The current campaign against the Communist Party of Malaya has dragged on for almost 14 years, slightly longer than the time taken to defeat the communists during the First Emergency. The prospects of achieving a second victory in the current struggle appear to be constrained by both internal and external factors. Internally, racism, social and economic disparity among the major ethnic races--the Malays and Chinese--are the major drawbacks in promoting a harmonious society, while regionally, the lingering problem of the Indochina states has placed Southeast Asia in a state of uncertainty.

This thesis examines the origin of the Communist Party of Malaya and its struggle during the First Emergency and how it was dealt with; the revival of the armed struggle beginning in 1968-1969 and the response of the Malaysian Government to meet it; an analysis of events--internal and external--that could promote Communist Party of Malaya's objective including an assessment of the Party's future and prospects; and finally recommendations on how best to effectively eliminate the present threat.

464. THE ROLE OF CORPS ARTILLERY IN THE AIRLAND BATTLE CONCEPT, by Major David L. Ingle, USA, 97 pages.

The purpose of this study is to determine if there is a need to rewrite current field artillery doctrine to centralize the control of nondivisional artillery assets at corps.

A historical analysis reveals that centralizing the control of artillery at corps proved to be the most effective means of employing artillery during World War II, in both the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operation. However, the US Army's involvement in the Korean War and Vietnam War, the division-level reorganization initiatives of the 1950s and 1960s, and the adoption of the Active Defense doctrine all contributed to the reassessment of the artillery doctrine that emerged from our World War II experiences. Following the reassessment, headquarters and headquarters battery corps artillery was disestablished in the mid 1970s, the counterfire mission was transferred from the corps to the division, and doctrine was rewritten to centralize the control of corps artillery assets at the division level. All these changes were consistent with the published doctrine of the Active Defense.

The US Army's new operational doctrine operationalized in the AirLand Battle concept is contrasted with the Active Defense doctrine to show that the corps has supplanted the division as the focal point for waging war. The argument the contrast engenders is that corps must have the centralized control of its artillery assets if it is to fight the deep battle and maintain the flexibility to maneuver.

The need to update current artillery doctrine to centralize the control of nondivisional artillery at the corps level derives from the US Army's new operational doctrine.

465. AIRCRAFT HIJACKING, by Lieutenant Colonel Kamal Mohammed Osman Alzubeir, 85 pages.

Purpose

This study attempts to highlight certain aspects concerning the phenomenon of aircraft hijacking. The objectives of the paper are: (1) to identify the people who commit the act and their incentives that motivate them to do it; (2) to see how people worldwide respond. Ultimately, the paper will try to answer the question concerning the future of aircraft hijacking.

Findings

1. Generally speaking, aircraft hijacking is committed for one or more of the following reasons: political, criminal escape, vendetta, personal despair, and psychotic. However, hijacking for political ends was and shall remain the cornerstone in this respect.

2. Since for reasons of ideology or politics, not all nations are affected by acts of terrorism; different countries respond differently. The responses vary from supporting what is perceived as legitimate wars for national liberation, to adopting a hardline approach against terrorism.

3. Due to the fact that people's perception of the subject under study differs from one state to another, the international response to terrorism and, in particular to aircraft hijacking, has been feeble, thus far. After all, people who are terrorists to one nation may be freedom fighters to another.

4. Terrorism in general is likely to grow but in a somewhat uneven fashion. Aircraft hijacking, though seemingly decreasing, will continue to exist. However, the likelihood of hijacking increasingly becomes an end in itself and cannot be overruled.

466. UNITED STATES STRATEGY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, by Major John P. Kiley, USMC, 96 pages.

The purpose of this thesis is to put forward strategic options for the United States in the Indian Ocean. The thesis takes the area as an entity that includes the three littorals and the ocean area that they surround and examines United States strategy in view of this system. The geography, demography, choke points, mineral resources, and alliance systems are examined. The Soviet threat is identified as well as the assets the United States has in the system to counter that threat. Strategic options are examined and their implications, advantages, and disadvantages are provided.

The study concludes with a recommendation of an option to be pursued by the United States. This conclusion is addressed in detail to enable the United States to pursue a course of action in the area in order that free access to the raw materials needed by the West can be realized.

467. THE SECURITY OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC: IS IT A CASE FOR "SATO"--SOUTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION? by Lieutenant Colonel Luiz Gonzaga Schroeder Lessa, Brazilian Army, 227 pages.

The growing dependence of the industrialized nations on the South Atlantic area, whose value was sufficiently proved during both world wars, increased considerably the importance of this strategic region to the security of the West, since through its sea lanes flows a large amount of the raw materials desperately needed by the US, Europe, and Japan to feed their industries.

The South Atlantic has become an area of intense East-West confrontation and in recent years, it has witnessed a large Soviet influence particularly on the west coast of Africa, giving the USSR the capability to disrupt the vital shipping lanes in the area.

This thesis attempts to analyze the strategic importance of the South Atlantic area to the western world and to ascertain whether the countries located within the boundaries of that area are prone to build a new alliance to cope with the Soviet influence.

Analysis reveals that the South Atlantic countries do not possess either the military power or the political will to create a valid and efficient security pact, due to the lack of a clear-cut consensus on the importance of a potential SATO to protect West interests in the region. Analysis also points out the existence of some valid alternatives that if carefully implemented would considerably upgrade the security of the South Atlantic area, without creating insurmountable political obstacles. However, a more

comprehensive approach toward the creation of a formal security alliance is still not ripe, and for the time being the South Atlantic Treaty Organization will remain a challenge to be met by both South American and African countries.

468. APPLICATIONS OF NUREMBERG PRINCIPLES (IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS ON FIELD COMMANDERS), by Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Malik bin Mohd. Alwi, IN, Malaysia, 132 pages.

This study examines the applications of the Nuremberg Principles and their impact on and implications for field commanders. The study traces briefly the origins and development of the laws of war and the Nuremberg Principles as they applied to field commanders through the war crimes trials of World War II. It then examines the application of these principles in the two wars fought by the United States after World War II: the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

The study notes the changing forms of and perspectives on modern warfare. The problems of applying the Nuremberg Principles, which were the product of a conventional war, with outright victors and clear losers, to a limited war and in an insurgency environment are highlighted. The rubrics of the foundation upon which the Nuremberg Principles were built have been threatened by the unconventional tactics of insurgency warfare, especially in Vietnam. Faced with a combination of these tactics, unclear military objectives, and an even less clear enemy, the field commander in Vietnam sometimes lost sight of the Nuremberg Principles. In addition, he also faced pressures from his superiors for tangible results and this, combined with the growing opposition to the war by segments of the American population, affected his conduct on the battlefield. In many cases, it led to exaggerated body counts as well as actual atrocities.

The study concludes that a mixture of leadership, understanding of the dynamics of the war of insurgency, and strict enforcement of discipline and the laws of war, will assist the field commander faced with a similar situation as Vietnam, in the future.

469. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE JOINT AIR ATTACK TEAM, by Major Stephen M. McClain, USAF, 117 pages.

This study looked at the Joint Air Attack Team concept for problems, specifically in the following areas: adequacy of current assets to form a JAAT; training of the JAAT members; and the Command, Control, and Coordination (C³) procedures designed to support a JAAT.

Investigation revealed there are shortfalls in the manning and equipment assigned to the Tactical Air Control System, there are doctrinal gaps in the US Army and Air Force Joint Air Attack Team Operations text, and missing elements within both Army and Air Force training programs.

470. LIBYA, QADDAFI AND THE BOMB: A RECIPE FOR DISASTER, by Major Robert Joseph Metzger, USA, 116 pages.

This study investigates Libya's regional and international activities plus alleged involvement in terrorism, to determine if Qaddafi is attempting to increase his political and military power by acquiring a nuclear weapon capability and a nuclear weapon delivery system.

The investigation includes the historical development of Libya, Qaddafi's rise to power and his ideology. The impact of Qaddafi's association with the USSR and his vast arsenal of weapons is evaluated to correlate his associations, weapons, and attempts to obtain nuclear weapons.

Despite Muammar Qaddafi's statements to the contrary, the available evidence supports the proposition that he is attempting to acquire a nuclear weapon capability and a nuclear weapon delivery system. Nuclear weapon fabrication is a complicated process, even assuming availability of fissionable material; and although Qaddafi is moving toward attainment of a fabrication capability, he presently does not possess the necessary technical expertise and industrial capacity. Qaddafi's most likely near-term strategy will probably be an attempt to steal a nuclear weapon.

471. THE F-16 IN OFFENSIVE AIR SUPPORT, by Major John F. Miller, Jr., USAF, 131 pages.

This study examines the capabilities and limitations of the F-16 to perform the Offensive Air Support roles of Close Air Support and Battlefield Air Interdiction. The study examines the progression of the F-16 from a low cost, lightweight, air combat fighter to a multirole fighter, and examines the capabilities and limitations for performing the ground attack role. It applies these capabilities and limitations to the requirements of Offensive Air Support and makes recommendations for effective employment of the F-16.

Investigation reveals that the F-16 will have limited effectiveness in the Close Air Support role on the modern, high threat battlefield. It can, however, be quite effective in the Battlefield Air Interdiction role, provided command and control difficulties can be overcome. Investigation also reveals limitations involving night and poor weather operations, weapon suitability, aircraft configurations, and pilot training.

472. TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE AIRBORNE INFANTRY BATTALION IN EUROPE, by Major Victor G. Mitchell, Jr., USA, 80 pages.

This study attempts to determine the proper utilization of the airborne infantry battalion when employed in Europe against a Soviet threat. The paper is focused on an analysis of historical experience, contemporary tactics, and technology available to the airborne infantry battalion.

Investigation reveals that current doctrine does not adequately integrate the airborne infantry battalion into the AirLand Battle concept. Rear area protection combat operations, long-range reconnaissance/combat patrols, and military operations in urban terrain for the airborne infantry battalion must be expanded. Further examination reveals a shortage of antiarmor assets available to the battalion. The reintroduction of the recoilless rifle and additional TOWs will satisfy this need. The resources to strengthen the airborne infantry battalion for combat in Europe exist today. The incorporation of these resources and realistic missions insures that the airborne infantry battalion is a viable fighting force.

473. THE COMBAT ENGINEER SUPPORT TO AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION, by Major Paul G. Munch, USA, 268 pages.

This thesis assesses the combat engineers' ability to support a mechanized or armored division during the offensive operations presently envisioned by the US Army Doctrine. Particular emphasis is given to the personnel, training, and major equipment needed to support such an operation in central Europe.

The thesis initially provides a discussion of the present organizations, missions, and capabilities of the divisional and corps-level battalions most likely to support an armored or mechanized division during an offensive operation. Particular attention is given to the combat engineering tasks which would be needed to support the forward elements of the division.

Using the previously discussed capabilities of the combat engineer units, a scenario situated in central Europe is war gamed to help determine the strengths and limitations of the combat engineer support to a division. The analysis shows that the combat engineers should be adequately trained to accomplish the various tasks expected of them, but there are inadequate numbers to accomplish all the mobility, countermobility, and survivability tasks required during a fast-moving, offensive operation. The analysis also shows that mobility, earthmoving, and transport equipment are in short supply and that present countermine equipment cannot adequately support the offensive operations presently envisioned by US Army Doctrine.

474. MALAYSIA AND THE CONVENTIONAL THREAT, by Major Mutalib Bin Salleh, Malaysian Armed Forces (Army-Cavalry), 96 pages.

Southeast Asia has historically attracted attention and designs of outside powers. To this day, such interest on the part of outside powers in the region continues. The conflicts, tension, and turmoil in Indochina continue to threaten the peace and stability.

Malaya fought the communist in the First Emergency from 1948 to 1960. The reemergence of the communist movement in the country was detected in the early 1970s. Although the armed wing of the MCP, Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA), is weak at present, the organization could prove to be a time bomb, especially when China is involved in supporting it.

The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has become an increasingly important political instrument particularly in the late 1970s. The association launched a series of political and economic cooperation initiatives, at the same time disclaiming any intention of forming military alliance though bilateral arrangements/agreements exist.

To Malaysia, strengthening the security forces is not the only solution to fight either the communist or the external threat. It must be the peoples' war through security and development of the country.

Malaysia's overall defense objective is the ability to defend the sovereignty of the country from an external intrusion and at the same time expansion of the armed forces in the state of preparedness. Hence the expansion of the armed forces and equipping them with better weaponry systems. The plan has been approved as has been tabulated in the Fourth Malaysia Plan (FMP) 1981-1985.

475. THE ARMY'S AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE CAPABILITY, by Major James W. Penny, USA, 144 pages.

Throughout the past 35 centuries, amphibious warfare has been employed by warring nations. Even with today's devastating weapons systems, its basic concepts are still considered viable. It is still feasible for amphibious warfare to be conducted under conditions of limited, conventional, or nuclear war. Further, amphibious forces are extremely effective as a power projection. These forces daily protect the interests of America and her allies.

During World War II, the Army maintained a significant amphibious warfare capability. After the war, the United States Marine Corps assumed primary responsibility for the conduct of amphibious warfare while the Army

concentrated its efforts on assisting allied land combat forces. While the Army does accomplish varied degrees of amphibious warfare training, many important military and civilian leaders believe the Army's state-of-the-art proficiency is lacking.

This thesis reviews Army amphibious warfare state-of-the-art status and provides recommendations regarding Army responsibilities. The author presents amphibious warfare as a viable concept for today and in the future. To support this analysis, discussions concerning rapid deployment forces, Army and Marine Corps responsibilities, and existing and future equipment and doctrine are provided.

The thesis concludes with presentation of a plausible world crisis scenario that necessitates employment of an Army amphibious landing force. In the scenario, an Army mechanized infantry brigade is deployed to the Persian Gulf as a follow-on force subsequent to Fleet Marine landings. The future is used as a vehicle for the scenario since it best enables the author to relate how the Army could again be concerned with amphibious warfare. Finally, conclusions and recommendations as to what the Army, other Services, and the American government must do to prepare for such a possibility are provided.

476. GROUND ATTACK IN THE NIGHT/ADVERSE WEATHER EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT: HOW DO WE USE THE F-111 AND WHAT CAPABILITIES ARE NEEDED IN THE FUTURE? by Robert W. Peterman, USAF, 109 pages.

This study presents the position that the F-111 must be carefully employed in any future conflict with prime emphasis in the night/adverse weather role and as part of the theater nuclear force. It also states that future ground attack aircraft must have night/adverse weather capability. The investigation focuses on the threat, historical development of the F-111, and sensor capabilities both current and future.

Investigation shows that the F-111 is currently our only land-based, night/adverse weather, ground attack aircraft. It is also our only long-range, theater nuclear force asset. With follow-on systems still several years away, the study shows that given the European weather and the Soviet threat, the aircraft cannot be wasted on missions where less capable aircraft can be used. Further examination reveals that with increasing Soviet capabilities, more aircraft with night/adverse weather ability must be procured. The F-111, with its unique range, payload, and night/adverse weather capability should be retained into the 1990s.

477. DOES THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS NEED A SCOUT HELICOPTER FOR ANTIARMOR OPERATIONS? by Major Samuel F. Pfeiffer, Jr., USMC, 91 pages.

This study was conducted to determine if the survivability and effectiveness of Marine Corps AH-1T TOW helicopter crews could be increased by adopting the Army concept of scout helicopter employment during antiarmor operations. The sophisticated environment of the modern battlefield was examined to determine the threat that aircrews would encounter. Next, the missions and organization of Army and Marine Corps aviation units were presented. Tactical concepts for the accomplishment of the antiarmor mission were then analyzed using results from previous Army studies and Marine Corps antiarmor exercise after action reports.

As a result of this research, it was determined that Marine Corps TOW helicopter operations along the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) do not require a dedicated scout aircraft. Essential target information can be provided to the TOW crew from sources already deployed in the area; i.e., ground forward air controllers (FACs) or tactical air controllers airborne (TAC(A)).

For operations beyond the FEBA a dedicated scout helicopter is required and it was determined that the UH-1N could be used to perform the scout mission for the TOW helicopter crews. Additionally, the UH-1N should be configured with a mast-mounted sight to enhance target acquisition and crew survivability.

478. RESCUE ASSAULT FORCES--INTEGRATED STRATEGIC ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY, by Major Joe Douglas Prichard, USA, 177 pages.

This study examines the adequacy of present US counterterrorist strategy and force development as an integral part of US National Security policies. Emphasis is placed on countering the hostage and kidnapping duration event forms of terrorism and their destabilizing effect on US-Third World relationships.

The study includes a historical review of force development as a function of national security objective since the end of World War II. The historical aspect identifies those major weapons system programs which will likely dominate defense expenditures in the decade(s) ahead.

The concept of an inadequate counterterrorist strategy will focus on the threat to US National Security posed by changes taking place in the Third World. The increased US dependence on foreign Third World natural resources and Soviet geostrategic gains are presented as a basis for challenging the current force development emphasis on nuclear and conventional forces.

To meet the challenge of the possible inadequacy of current counterterrorist priority, a corollary to this thesis examines the potential contribution to National Security which could be made by a permanently organized rescue assault force equipped with the best available strategic transport technology.

479. AN EVALUATION OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES IN THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN MILITARY SALES PROGRAM, by Lieutenant Colonel Frederique R. Romero, AFP, 60 pages.

This study attempts to determine how the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) can best manage and coordinate its participation in the United States Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. The investigation is focused on the historical experience of the AFP in the United States Military Assistance Program, on the comparison of Foreign Military Sales with other methods of procurement, and the impact of the revised Military Bases Agreement.

Investigation reveals that the AFP will continue to participate in the United States FMS program in the foreseeable future and the FMS are the best source of defense materiel for the AFP. Additionally, FMS credits provide the AFP with the facility to procure its defense requirements at a very low interest rate, augment its budget, and serve as its major source of equipment. Further examination reveals that it is advantageous for the AFP to establish a liaison and procurement office in the United States to administer and coordinate its participation in the FMS program and to handle its commercial procurement in the United States.

480. THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM: THE QUEST FOR REGIONAL HEGEMONY, by Lieutenant Colonel Ronachuck Swasdikiat, Thailand, 150 pages.

The Vietnamese control of Laos in 1975 and its invasion and subjugation of Cambodia in 1979 have created political, economic, socio-psychological, and threat problems to the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) states, particularly to Thailand whose border is adjacent to both Laos and Cambodia. This thesis demonstrates that Vietnam's foreign policy, motivated by historical, ideological, and domestic imperatives, is seeking regional hegemony in Indochina. This policy is backed by the Soviet Union and is in harmony with its policy in Southeast Asia which is aiming towards limiting Chinese influence in the region and conducting a large flanking movement to the strategic detriment of Japan and the West by controlling the Strait of Malacca. Thailand, China, the United States, and other ASEAN states are supporting the anti-Vietnamese resistance movements against 200,000 and 50,000 Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and Laos respectively. The

United Nations has adopted three resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia; the action has not yet been taken. The thesis has pointed out that once Vietnam realizes its goal of producing an "Indochinese Federation," Thailand will become vulnerable to Vietnam's full-scale invasion. The thesis suggests that the ASEAN states, particularly Thailand, must develop very strong political, economic, and military structures that counterbalance the Vietnamese threat in Southeast Asia.

481. LEADERSHIP, A COMBAT MULTIPLIER; THE OFFICER PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AN ACHILLES' HEEL, by Major Daniel Ruiz, Jr., USA, 75 pages.

This study attempts to determine the barriers which prevent the US Army from optimizing leadership as a combat multiplier. The research is focused on the conceptual conflicts that exist among the leadership doctrine, the tactical doctrine, and the Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS). It also attempts to identify the barriers by addressing OPMS policies which hinder the US Army from developing the bonds of mutual trust, respect, confidence, and understanding between a commander and his men.

Investigation reveals that leadership is a combat multiplier and the key to success in battle. It also reveals that OPMS, as it currently exists, does not support the development of leadership as a combat multiplier. The specific areas of OPMS which are barriers to the building of cohesive units are the Dual Specialty Development Subsystem and the Centralized Command Selection System (CCSS). These areas of OPMS fail to optimize leadership because they cause systematic and periodic changes for career development. The systematic and periodic changes foster careerism and therefore make it difficult for OPMS to select the best qualified leaders to command.

482. COMMAND AND CONTROL OF PERSONNEL REPLACEMENTS, by Major Jo B. Rusin, USA, 66 pages.

This study reviews the US Army's experience with wartime personnel replacement operations from World War II through the Vietnam War and concentrates on command and control of replacements, replacement pools, replacement training, and methods for shipping replacements from CONUS to the theater of operations. From a historical perspective, the replacement system has supported divisions in combat inadequately because of the excessive involvement of multiple command and control levels in processing replacements.

After examining the historical experience and present plans for wartime personnel replacement operations, the study proposes a conceptual model which retains the involvement of all command and control levels in planning replacement requirements but reduces their involvement in processing replacements. The proposed model capitalizes on improved electronic communications and aerial delivery methods. It reduces resource requirements to operate the Army's wartime replacement system and enhances the responsiveness and ability of the system to support divisions in combat.

483. THE ROLE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS IN COUNTERINSURGENCY IN THE PHILIPPINES, by Colonel Ramberto B. Saavedra, Philippine Army, 110 pages.

The purpose of this study is to determine the dangers posed by communist or secessionist insurgency to the stability of the Philippines with the intention of defining concepts that will aid in guarding against these threats. The reasons behind the success of communist insurgencies in China, Cuba, and Vietnam are studied in depth. The successful counterinsurgencies in Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines are also examined. Valuable lessons derived from these experiences are carefully analyzed for possible application against the renewed communist expansion and aggression in the Philippines. The combination of political and military solution is formulated for most desirable outcomes with minimal destruction to lives and property.

The management of violence designed to suppress the insurgents' terrorism and guerrilla activities must be in consonance with the government's development programs. The government must institute the needed reforms to eradicate the causes of discontent. This will deprive the insurgents the condition conducive for their growth and hopefully the necessary manpower to stage the revolution. Victory will be much sweeter if this is achieved by limited use of military force. In this connection, the military establishment is exerting maximum efforts to win the people and possibly the disgruntled elements of Philippine society through civil affairs operation. Considering its expertise and manpower, the Armed Forces of the Philippines is in a better position to serve as the agency to promote the necessary change towards peace and progress.

From this study, it has been established that insurgency can be beaten, but the implementation of such scheme depends on the preparation and dedication of the military. Civil affairs as one of the means may provide the answers to our question on how to forge a strong and stable government and society to thwart communist expansion.

484. AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE FILIPINO RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON MINDANAO DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, 1942-1945, by Major Larry S. Schmidt, USMC, 274 pages.

This historical study documents the resistance of the Filipinos to the Japanese on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines during World War II and discusses the contribution which American servicemen and civilians made to the guerrilla fighting. The methodology focuses upon a four-part model used to analyze the resistance movement: the island's geography; Filipino culture; Japanese occupation policies; and external support provided by United States forces in the Southwest Pacific Theater.

The study concludes that Americans played a vital role in the guerrilla organization on Mindanao. The analysis of the resistance movement discusses the political nature of the decision to resist, the impact of harsh occupation policies on the will of the Filipinos, the unique role American leadership played in the development of the guerrilla organization, and the critical importance of external support for the guerrillas.

485. CORNWALLIS ABANDONS THE CAROLINAS, 1781, by Major Bradley W. Smith, USA, 67 pages.

This study investigates the decision of Cornwallis to abandon the Carolinas and move the war into Virginia in April 1781. The decision is viewed within the context of the preceding military campaign in North and South Carolina, beginning with the British capture of Charleston in May 1780. The historical view of Cornwallis' decision is presented and evaluated.

Investigation reveals that the decision was principally influenced by military considerations resulting from the preceding campaign. Historians have focused on the influence of personality and leadership politics on Cornwallis. This focus may have resulted in an incomplete assessment of the decision.

486. DEMOGRAPHIC FOREIGN POLICY: A STUDY AND MODEL OF CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN THE ELEMENTS OF DEMOGRAPHY AND FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONMAKING, by Major James L. Stephenson, USAF, 65 pages.

This study identifies the relationships that exist between the elements of demography and foreign policy decisionmaking. The connection is demonstrated through analysis of three distinctly different decisionmaking models, that of Joseph Frankel, Graham T. Allison, and Michael Brecher.

From the results of the analysis a model, based on the techniques of linear programming, is proposed that provides insight into the decisions of the modelled entity relevant to the elements of demography associated with that entity.

Investigation reveals that foreign policy decisionmaking is an art dependent upon the elements of demography. The model, constructed around constraints based on the elements of demography and time, can provide useful information that aids in the analysis of foreign policy decisions. The model may also be used to guide further systematic research in quantified foreign policy.

487. CLOSE AIR SUPPORT: RETROSPECTIVE AND PERSPECTIVE. IS THE HELICOPTER THE ANSWER? by Major Max V. Terrien, USA, 98 pages.

This study presents a historical survey of the evolution of Close Air Support (CAS) doctrine in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. This historical background provides a basis for understanding the continuing US Army-US Air Force rivalry over factors which influence CAS, such as command and control, responsiveness, and survivability of CAS aircraft. Next, the technological development of the helicopter is reviewed and its effect on battlefield mobility is described. It appears that in the traditional manner, technology is leading CAS doctrine, not being shaped by it. The impact of technological advances is so influential as to cause a rethinking of present doctrine to preclude its continued dominance by technology.

488. CHINESE INVASION OF TIBET AND SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS, by Major Gyan Jung Thapa, IN, Nepal, 175 pages.

The Chinese invasion of Tibet in October 1950 came unexpectedly, but it was neglected by the world. This invasion was pitifully ignored, and it was even shelved from being discussed in the General Assembly of the United Nations because of Indian politics and British neglect.

Betrayed by friends and ignored by the world community, Tibet offered virtually no resistance to the invasion and sued for peace. They got peace through the Seventeen-Point Agreement, and even managed to retain some autonomy, but lost their independence. The rapid militarization of Tibet was the highlight of the Chinese occupation. Construction of strategic roads and air bases within Tibet received priority.

These activities within Tibet were ignored by Indian leaders, who strived unusually hard to cultivate Chinese friendship and even forsook their treaty privileges within Tibet as a demonstration of unilateral

gestures of friendship. India and China improved relations. During this time the Indian government was satisfied with ambiguous replies from the Chinese whenever they brought to the notice of the Chinese cartographical mistakes in Chinese maps. No one in India took the border issue seriously.

By 1954 China had completed a network of strategic roads into and within Tibet. China had also gotten official recognition of her sovereignty over Tibet by concluding a treaty with India. Then the Chinese started voicing their claim over areas along the border which India had always claimed and administered. The Indian Government only refuted these charges and stuck to its unilateral claim--once again failing to visualize the gravity of the problem.

Late in 1954 rebellion broke out in eastern Tibet. By 1956, this rebellion reached such proportions that Chinese lines of communication to Tibet from Tsinghai and Schezwan provinces were almost closed. Out of necessity the Aksai Chin Highway was constructed and the Aksai Chin plateau which was Indian territory, claimed as Chinese territory. The border dispute between India and China turned from a verbal episode into a series of military incidents, but Indian leaders still hoped for friendship.

The Tibetan uprising of 1959 and its rather brutal suppression by the Chinese army had significant repercussions. The Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan fled into exile to India where they were granted political asylum. This action was considered as hostile by the Chinese who shed any remaining links of friendship with India and became openly hostile. The border problem became the core of dispute between India and the People's Republic of China. Both countries began to militarize their side of the border and established border outposts along the border. Within 3 years, this led to a month-long border war between India and China.

The Chinese invasion of Tibet destabilized the region and affects many nations till today. Covert support has kept the active wing of the Tibetan resistance movement alive to this day, and they still conduct operations against the Chinese in Tibet. However, this aspect has not been discussed in this thesis because most of what is known about it is still classified. The effects of covert and overt assistance to the Tibetan cause have been felt by the nations surrounding Tibet, acutely at times.

This thesis presents objective views of many people who were either involved or witness to the Chinese invasion and occupation of Tibet. It also traces the growth and the decline of Sino-Indian friendship in relation to the events in Tibet and friendship between China and India. An effort has also been made to predict the future of the Sino-Indian border dispute, and this judgment does not take into account anything beyond the normal.

489. THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES PROBLEM: A KEY FACTOR IN SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS, by Major Fred H. Var Peer, USA, 207 pages.

This study examines the impact that the Northern Territories problem has had on Soviet-Japanese relations since the end of World War II. A historical examination of Soviet and Japanese relations. Soviet and Japanese claims to the Northern Territories, and diplomatic efforts to resolve the problem provide a basis for examining the effect of the Northern Territories problem on Japanese relations with China and the Soviet Union. Also examined is the effect the problem has had on the growing defense debate in Japan and the buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Force (SDF) in response to Soviet intransigence.

The effect of the Northern Territories problem is weighed against Japan's changing role in the world and particularly its changing position in the Sino-Soviet conflict. Based upon Japan's reassessment of Soviet policy concerning the Northern Territories, this study examines how Japan's foreign policy toward China and Russia has adapted.

In the final analysis, the Northern Territories problem has become a central factor in Soviet-Japanese relations and has prevented a Soviet-Japanese reapproachment and conclusion of a peace treaty since the end of World War II. The Northern Territories problem was a significant factor in the signing of a Peace and Friendship Treaty between China and Japan, in 1978, thus causing Japan to abandon its former policy of equidistance toward Moscow and Peking.

The outlook for the future, concerning the problem, is one of continued stalemate. Both the Soviets and the Japanese are firmly committed to a position which makes compromise virtually impossible.

490. AVIATION IN THE SUPPORT OF MOUT, by Major Jimmy L. Walters, USA, 100 pages.

This thesis demonstrates that Army Aviation can perform many functions during Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT). It will address how helicopters can provide support to the MOUT commander on a routine basis in an environment characterized by a sophisticated air defense threat.

Despite what current doctrine states, many people, both aviators and nonaviators, feel that the helicopter has too many limitations to overcome before it can be considered as a feasible means of support in MOUT operations. Others consider the use of helicopters in MOUT by prefacing any possible employment with a whimsical notion of air superiority or using them during the absence of the enemy's air defense capabilities.

This thesis shows that our doctrine is viable. It examines the helicopter's limitations and addresses what is being done to overcome these limitations. It portrays to the reader how helicopters can be employed now, and in the future, during MOUT operations.

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